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Card 2/2

BAKAN, G.

Map with natural colors. p.283.
(Geodezia es Kartografia, Vol. 8, no. 4, 1956, Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (LEAL) LC. Vol. 6, no. 9, Sept. 1957. Uncl.

TAKACS, Jozsef

A new orthogonal plotting device. Geod kart 12 no.3:213 '60.
(EEAI 10:3)

(Hungary--Cartography)

TAKACS, Jozsef, dr.

Geographical names of independent Cyprus. Geod kart 12 no.4:288
'60.   (EEAI 10:3)
        (Cyprus--Names, Geographical)

TAKACS, Jozsef, dr., geografus, terkepesz

Place name spelling problems in conjunction with Hungary's national atlas. Geod kart 14 no.4:248-252 '62.

TAKACS, Jozsef, dr.

Problems of nomenclature in cartography. Geod kart 12 no.2:96-102
'60.
(EEAI 9:9)
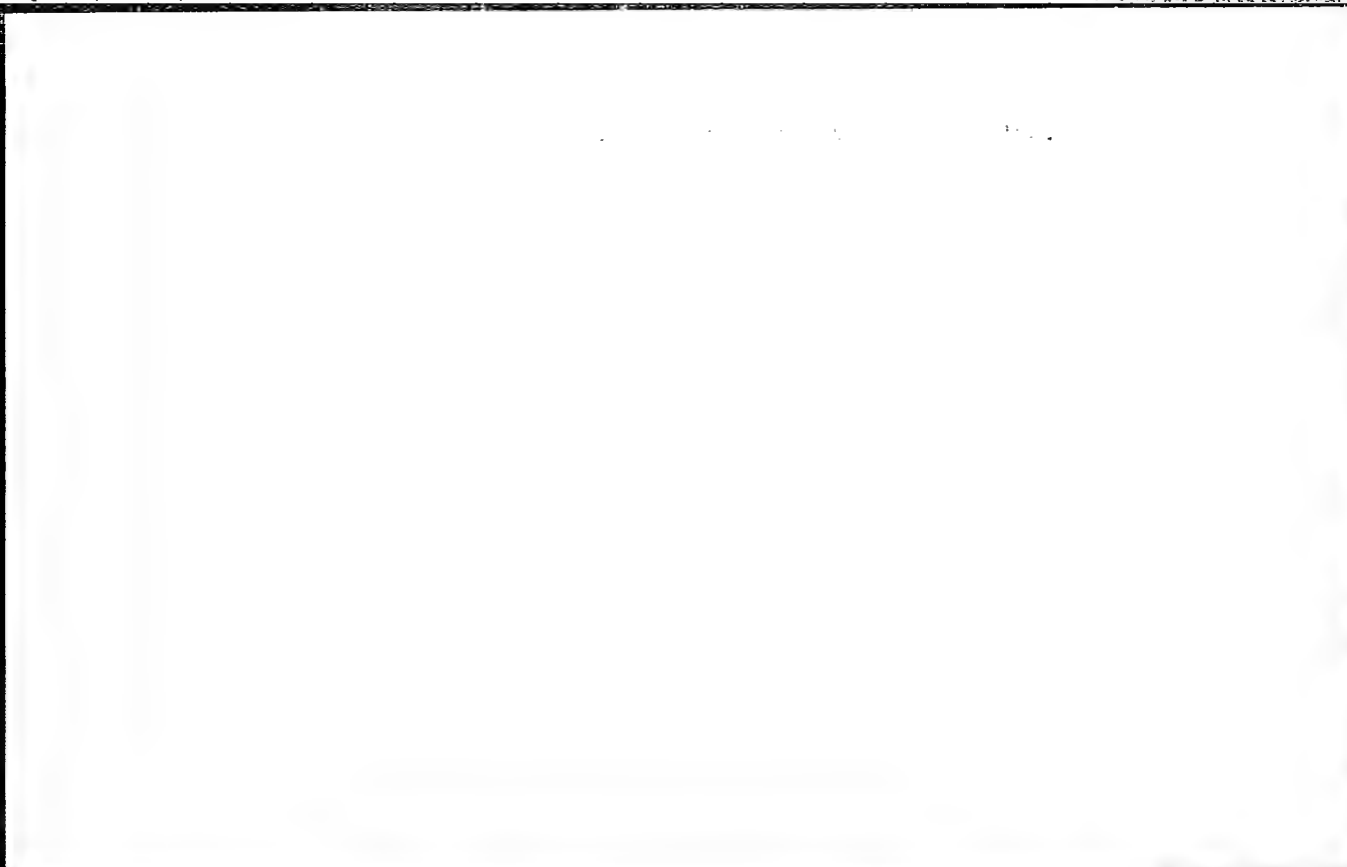(Hungary--Cartography)

TAKACS, Jozsef

Iet us exercise our rights safeguarded in edict No.34. Nagy vasut E no.13:6 6 Jl '64.

IRMEDI MOLNAR, Laszlo, dr., TAKACS, Jozsef, dr.

Remarks about the article "Cartographic geography", a
new, developing branch of science. Geod kart 16 no.5:
360-364 '64.

New law on labor safety. Publ. Magy tabil d n... d t

"The ... ... by ... ...
... and ... ...

"Toward a Dictionary of Welsh place names" by
Elwyn Davies. Reviewed by Jozsef Takacs. Ibid.:302

"Flintshire place-names" by ... Davies. Reviewed by
Jozsef Takacs. Ibid.:302

"Administrative territorial divisions of Austria" by E.
Arnberger. Reviewed by Jozsef Takacs. Ibid.:302-303

"Borders of Venezuela and British Guayana" by Rafael
Armando Rojas. Reviewed by Jozsef Takacs. Ibid.:304

"List of place-names of Burgenland with their Hungarian
and Croatian content" by Karl Zimmerman. Reviewed by
Jozsef Takacs. Ibid.:305

TAKACS, K.

Accident-preventive installations in the leather industry. p. 127.

BOR ES CIPOTECHNIKA. (Boripari Tudomanyos Egyesulet mint a Magyar Tudomanyos Egyesuletek Szovetsege Tagegyesulete) Budapest, Hungary. Vol. 9, no. 4, Aug. 1959.

Monthly List of East Europe Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 11, November 1959
Uncl.

TAKACS, .

Installations for the prevention of accidents in the shoe and ready-made industry. p.154

BOR- ES CIPOKT CENTKA (Boripgari Tudomanyos Egyesulet mint a Magyar Tudomanyos Egyesuletek Szovetsege Tagegyesulete) Budapest, Hungary
Vol. 9, no.5, Oct. 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (MEAI) LC., Vol. 9, no.12, Dec. 1959
Uncl.

TAKACS, Kalman

Plans of innovation tasks of the shoe and leather industries.
Bor cipo 10 no.2:64 Mr '60.

1. Bor- es Cipoipari Igazgatosag.

IGNACZ, Janos; NAGY, Mihaly; LORANT, Ivan; RADNOTI, Laszlo; TAKACS, Kalman

Manufacturing joined leatherboards from splits and split waste materials. Bor cipo 10 no.3:77-80 My '60.

1. Ujpesti Borgyar (for Ignacz and Nagy). 2. Boripari Kutato Intezet (for Lorant and Radnoti). 3. Boripari Igazgatosag (for Takacs).

IGNACZ, Janos; NAGY, Mihaly; LORANT, Ivan; RADNOTI, Laszlo; TAKACS, Kalman.

Making joined leather boards of splits and split refuses.
Bor cipo 10 no.3:77-80 My'60

1. Ujpesti Borgyar (for Ignacz and Nagy). 2. Boripari Kutato Intezet (for Lorant and Radnoti). 3. Boripari Igazgatosag (for Takacs). 4. "Bor- es Cipotechnika" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja (for Lorant).

TAKACS, Kalman, dr.

"On some characteristics of the foot-and-mouth disease in swine" by N.A. Alexandrov [Aleksandrov, N.A.], G.K. Mahov [Makhov, G.K.] T.I. Cserneckij [Chernetskiy, T.I.]. Reviewed by Kalman Takacs. Magy allatorv lap 17 no.7:278 Jl '62.

TAKACS, Kalman, dr.

"Use of furazolidone in the therapy of white diarrhea and
paratyphoid fever of poultry" by M.T. Prokofjeva
[Prokofyeva, M.T.]. Reviewed by Kalman Takacs. Magy
allatorv lap 17 no.7:278 Jl '62.

TAKACS, Kalman, dr.

> "On the question of the diagnosis of the Aujeszky's disease
> in sucking pigs" by N.D. Mihajljukov [Mikhailyukov, N.D.].
> Reviewed by Kalman Takacs. Magy allatorv lap 17 no.7:278-279
> Jl '62.

TAKACS, Kalman, dr.

"Mass cases of tetanus in swine" by I.I. Gracsev [Grachev, I.I.]
P.T. Nempomnjascsij [Nempomnyaschchiy, P.T.]. Reviewed by
Kalman Takacs. Magy allatorv lap 17 no.7:279 Jl '62.

TAKACS, Kalman, dr.

"Data on the pathological anatomy of mycosis of cattle" by N.V.
Meskov [N.V.Meshkov]. Reviewed by Kalman Takacs. Magy allatorv
lap 17 no.8:318-319 Ag '62.

TAKACS, Kalman, dr.

" A new method for curing the European foul brood of bees" by
N.Sz. Kulikov [N.S.Kulikov]. Reviewed by Kalman Takacs. Magy
allatorv lap 17 no.8:319-320 Ag '62.

HUNGARY

LESZKOVSZKY, Gyorgy, TARDOS, Laszlo, LENDVAI, Jeno, and TAKACS, Kalman, Pharmacological Laboratory, Chinoin Pharmaceutical Works (Chinoin Gyogyszergyar Pharmakologiai Laboratorium), Budapest.

"Pharmacology of Diphenylalkyl Derivatives. II. Pharmacology of β,β-Bis-(4-Aminophenyl)-Propionitrile"

Abstract [Article in English; author's English summary, modified]: Small doses of β,β-bis-(4-aminophenyl)-propionitrile (TK 11) inhibit the toxicity of nicotine, convulsions induced by strychnine or electroshock, and the polysynaptic reflexes of the spinal cord. The drug has no influence on the effect of pentetrazole or tremorine, and has no sedative action. In large doses it causes central nervous excitation, interferes with motor coordination and causes muscular weakness. 30 References, of which 5 Hungarian, 1 East German, rest Western. (Manuscript received 7 Aug 65).

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35

GEP
MACHINERY
VOL. III 1951
No. 2, Feb.

L. Takacs
Solving the problem of materials
handling in the mass production of
screws   51-62

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

TAKÁCS, L.

1,2

44. Saving materials by utilizing adequate screws. (Anyaglakarékosság megfeleő csavarminőség felhasználásápal) - by L. TAKÁCS (Hungarian Engineering - Magyar Technika. No. 4, pp. ~~21-29, April 2~~1954, 14 figs., 2 tabs.)

The high-grade screws used in machine manufacturing were formerly produced mainly on automatic turret lathes from drawn steel bars. This not only meant a substantial waste of material due to the formation of chips, but it also entailed other drawbacks, as for instance, the reduction of the load capacity ascribed to the cutting of the fibres in the material below the screw head, which is further increased by the fact that P, S, and various others alloys have been added deliberately to render the material more brittle in order to facilitate machining. High-grade screws of good strength properties made (in Hungary since 1928) by means of die pressing, not only eliminated the shortcomings (e.g., for the production of 100 M 10x50 screws only 4.2 kg of raw materials are required instead of 10 ks), but owing to their good mechanical properties--as specified in the Hungarian standard MNOSZ 229--also permit the reduction of the dimensions of other machine parts which are connected by these screws (e.g., flanges, etc. can be reduced in size). A further saving

2/2 L. TAKACS

of materials can be attained by designing recessed hexagons, as well as by
reducing their dimensions. Additional savings were also obtained by switching
over from machining to forging. While four forging presses are capable of
producing 25,000 M 10x50 screws in 8 hours, the production of this same
quantity by machining would require about 35 automatic bar lathes.

TAKACS, L.

92. Welded aluminium craft — J. Székely, L. Takács. (*Kohászati Lapok* — Vol. 10, 1955, No. 6, pp. 279—281, 9 figs.)

A sailboat has been built of aluminium by argon-arc welding. Length 6.15 m, width 2.01 m, hull weight approx. 200 kg. All parts except sails, rigging and planking are made of non-refinable Al-Mg alloy. The frame consists of small cross-section members, the shell of 2.5 mm thick plates. An ingenious method was applied in the sequence of welding the shell to the frame resulting in strong, resilient joints so that keelsons could be dispensed with. The craft is being subjected to tests.

(1)

[....] , ..

[...] at metals in the construction of gliders.

.. 52?.   (TC [..]DATI LAPOR) (Budapest, Hungary) Vol. 1C, no. 11, Nov./Dec. 1957

.0: Monthly Index of East European Accession (EEAI) LV Vol. , No. 5, 195[]

79. **The high-frequency input resistance of electronic valves.** A. Dallos, L. Takács and Távközlési Kutató Intézet Közleményei. (Research Institute for Telecommunication). Vol. 3, 1958, No. 1, pp. 35—81, 10 figs., 8 tabs.

The study refers to electronic valves controlled by small signals. The results obtained in the course of the investigations are both theoretical and experimental. For the sake of simplicity the theoretical discussion reduces the electronic valves to a plane-electrode triode. The plane-electrode triode is however substituted by a model containing two plane electrodes; one diode substituting the cathode-grid field and the other the grid-anode field of the triode. Besides this simplification the calculations do not include any other ommissions. Furthermore the paper discusses electronic valves and leads, the impedances of the coupled circuit are regarded as a unit system and the effect of the feedback is also examined. The section of the paper dealing with the experiment explains the applied measuring methods and results at 30, 60, 120, 240 and 480 mcps. frequencies. The measurements were performed by the determination of resonance resistance. A superheterodyne selective tube-voltmeter was used as a voltmeter. The receiving valves were operated with grounded electrodes or with leading impedances. A good agreement was reached between the results of experiments and calculations.

TAKACS, L.; PALASTI, I.

Theoretical and practical calculation used for establishing the schedule of
electric-power distribution. In German. p.273.

ACTA TECHNICA. Budapest, Hungary. Vol. 24, no. 3/4, 1959.

TAKACS, Lajos, dr.; SCHMIDT, Edit

Short communications. Geod kart 14 no.1:57-59 '62.

TAKACS, L.; KUKUCSKA, J. Technical assistance: ALBERT, Karla; VAJDA, Vera

Effect of chronic anaemia on cardiac output and organ blood flow in the rat. Acta med. acad. sci. Hung. 20 no.1:71-77 '64

1. Second Department of Medicine, University Medical School, Budapest.

FISCHER, A.; TAKACS, L.; Technische Assistenz :KARAI,A.; VAJDA, V.

On the regulation of the blood circulation in the liver.
Acta physiol. acad. sci. Hung. 24 no.4:433-455 '64

1. II Medizinische Universitatsklinik, Medizinische Univer-
sitat, Budapest.

CA

3

Probability distribution of the number of secondary elec- trons P. S. Farago and I. Lakatos (Univ. Tech. Sci.

Budapest, Hung.). *Hung. Acta Phys.* 1, No. 6, 63-52 (1949)(in English). The probability distribution of the pulse amplitudes produced by single electrons in a (*k* - 1) and a *k*-stage electron multiplier tube is discussed, and a simple relation is derived for the generating functions of these distributions. Based on this relation a suitable method is given for the detn. of the probability distribution of the no. of secondary electrons released by 1 electron from a sec- ondary emitting surface. The soln. of the problem is ex- tended to the case of arbitrary primary particles. A special method is given for the detn. of the efficiency of multiplier tubes as electron counters.   István Finály

1951

Mathematical
Reviews
Vol. 14 No 11
Dec. 1953
Analysis

Takacs, Lajos. Wahrscheinlichkeitstheoretische Behandlung
von Koinzidenz-Erscheinungen, mit Freignissen gleicher
Zeitdauer. Comptes Rendus du Premier Congres des Mathematiciens
Hongrois, 27 Aout- Septembre 1950, pp. 731-74?. Akademiai
Kiado, Budapest, 195?. (Hungarian, Russian and German summaries.)

This lecture contains essentially the results which the author
published elsewhere [Magyar Tud. Akad. Mat. Fiz. Oszt.
Kozlemenyei 1, 371-3?? (1951); Acta Math. Acad. Sci. Hungar.
2, 275-2?? (1950); these Rev. 13,??6; 14,38?].

F. Lukacs (Washington, D. C.).

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Q

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

537.533.8

9066.   The probability distribution of the number of secondary electrons. P. S. FARAGÓ AND L. TAKÁCS. *Hungar. Acta Phys.*, 1 (*No.* 6) 43-52 (1950).
A method of estimating the probability distribution
of secondary electrons from observed distributions of
pulse amplitude of plate current from a multiplier
tube using (i) $(k-1)$ and (ii) k stages.   Application
of the method to other similar problems is discussed.

N. L. JOHNSON

ASM SLA   METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

658.511.5 : 519.24

47. Discussion on the calculus of probabilities of chances in respect to stoppage time of machines, by L. Takács. ("Magyar Technika" Hungarian Engineering — No. 10, pp 17-19 Oct., 1950, 1 tab.).

If one person attends several simultaneously operating machines, and, if due to a breakdown, one of the machines comes to a standstill, this particular machine will be idle until the operator has repaired the defect. Thus the ratio of the stoppage time per machine will naturally be greater than if the operator had only one machine to take care of. On the basis of mathematical derivations, as applied in the case of weaving machines, the author throws light on the problem on how the average time used for the repair of machines changes in proportion to the increase in the number of simultaneously operating machines, on the average number of stoppages and the average length of time of these standstills. The data mentioned can be computed on the strength of the equations derived, and possessing this information as well as the facts on the cost of production, it can be readily decided the number of machines one person can handle most economically

658.57 . 519 24

50. Discussion on the calculus of probabilities of chances for the simultaneous operation of several machines, by L. Takacs. ("Magyar Technika" Hungarian Engineering — No 11-12, pp. 61-63, Nov-Dec , 1950).

Three concrete problems are dealt with, namely (1) the question of simultaneity in respect to concurrently operating welding machines, (2) telephone conversations, and (3) in experimental physics, the problems arising in connection with the computation of coincidences. After a general formulation of the problem, the author establishes the probability of chances at the outset and as the events progress in the function of time. Herefrom, the average number and average duration of the events occurring at a certain period may be deduced. With the aid of the results obtained by the researches of *Rényi* and *Jensen*, and provided, a suitable length of time is allowed for investigation, simple formulae may be derived for the limit value of the functions. With these formulae, and by simple substitutions, the number of coincidences and their average duration may be computed. Three examples serve to show how the formulae should be applied.

Takács, Lajos. Discussion of phenomena of occurrence and coincidence in case the distribution of the duration of happenings is arbitrary. Magyar Tud. Akad. Mat. Fiz. Oszt. Közleményei 1, 371–386 (1951). (Hungarian)

The paper deals with the following counter problem. An event (particle entering the counter) produces a "happening" (counter being locked). The following assumptions are made: The events form a Poisson process, an event produces a happening only if it occurs at a time $t > 0$ when no happening is in progress. The happening starts at the instant the event occurs, the duration of the happening (time locked) is a random variable whose distribution is independent of the time of occurrence. This model differs from Feller's type II counter [Courant Anniversary Volume, pp. 105–115, Interscience, New York, 1948; these Rev. 9, 294] in two respects: (1) The time locked is not constant; (2) an event occurring at a moment when the counter is locked does not prolong the inoperative period. The author determines the expected number of happenings during the interval $(0, t)$ and the expected duration of the happenings starting in the time interval $(0, t)$. Finally he considers a system of such counters and makes a few remarks on coincidences.

E. Lukacs (Washington, D. C.).

Source: Mathematical Reviews,   Vol   13 No. 10

Mathematical Reviews
Vol. 15 No. 3
March 1954
Analysis

Rényi, Alfréd, et Takács, Lajos. Sur les processus. d'événements dérivés par un processus de Poisson et sur leurs applications techniques et physiques. Magyar Tud. Akad. Alkalm. Mat. Int. Közl. 1 (1952), 139–146 (1953). (Hungarian. Russian and French summaries)

The first author proved earlier [Publ. Math. Debrecen 2, 66–73 (1951); Magyar Tud. Akad. Mat. Fiz. Oszt. Közleményei 1, 202–212 (1951); these Rev. 13, 51, 958] that the number of happenings inaugurated by the events of a Poisson process forms also a Poisson process. A new proof of this theorem is given which is based on a limit theorem for Poisson convergence of sequences of sums of random variables.   E. Lukacs (Washington, D. C.).

7-8-54   L L

TAKACS, Lajos

HUNG.

Takács, Lajos. Coincidence problems arising in the theory of counters. Magyar Tud. Akad. Alkalm. Mat. Közl. 2 (1953), 153–163 (1954). (Hungarian. Russian and English summaries)

The author deals with counter problems of the type discussed in his earlier papers [Magyar Tud. Akad. Mat. Fiz. Oszt. Közl. 1, 371–386 (1951); Acta Math. Acad. Sci. Hungar. 2, 275–298 (1951); these Rev. 13, 956; 14, 388] and investigates the following physical situation. Particles arrive at a counter and are observed by a registering device. It is assumed that the arrival of particles occurs according to a Poisson process and that each arrival produces at the counter a voltage pulse of random intensity. The pulses decay exponentially and are additive. The counter registers only if the voltage exceeds a certain threshold value. The author treats the problem of determining the frequency of arrivals from the frequency of the registrations and uses in his discussion some unpublished results. He also considers the case of random dead times which occur if Geiger-Müller counters are employed. Finally coincidence problems are considered. These arise if several counters are used simultaneously.   *E. Lukacs* (Washington, D. C.).

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UP S, I. investigation of recurrent stochastic processes of a
          . . . . 116.

Jol. 3, No. 1-2, 1964 (lated 1966.
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Budapest, Hungary

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TAKACS, LAJOS

Takács, Lajos. On secondary stochastic processes, derived by means of recurrence processes. Magyar Tud. Akad. Mat. Fiz. Oszt. Közl. 5 (1955), 187–197. (Hungarian) This is a continuation of the authors earlier work on secondary processes generated by a primary process with independently and identically distributed increments [same Közl. 4 (1954), 473–504, 571–587; MR 16, 723]. In the present paper the form of the function $f(u, x)$ is not specified. The author studies in this general set up the secondary process $Y(t)$, the corresponding stationary process, the distribution function $F(t, x)$ of $Y(t)$ and the corresponding limiting distribution $\lim_{t \to \infty} F(t, x)$. (For the notation, as well as for the formulation of the mathematical model, see the reviews of the papers cited above.)

E. Lukacs (Washington D.C.).

TAKACS   LAJOS

Takács, Lajos. On a general theorem of probability theory. Magyar. Tud. Akad. Mat. Fiz. Oszt. Közl. 5 (1955), 467–476. (Hungarian)

The author proves in several ways the well-known formula for the probability $P_{(k)}$ of the realization of exactly k among the n events $A_1, A_2, \cdots, A_n$. His proofs are based on the fact that the quantity

$$S_k = \sum P(A_{i_1}, A_{i_2}, \cdots, A_{i_k})$$

can be interpreted as the binomial moment $E\left\{\binom{Y}{k}\right\}$ of the random variable Y which represents the number of realized events. He states that this approach was already pointed out by Ch. Jordan [Bull. Soc. Math. France 67 (1939), 223–242; MR 1, 340]. The particular case of equivalent events as well as various applications are also discussed.   E. Lukacs (Washington, D.C.).

TAKACS, LAJOS

Takács, Lajos. Remark to a paper of P. Turán entitled "On a problem in the history of Chinese mathematics." Mat. Lapok 6 (1955), 27–29. (Hungarian. Russian and English summaries)

The following identity

$$\sum_{j=0}^{k}\binom{k}{j}^2\binom{n+2k-j}{2k}=\binom{n+k}{k}^2$$

occurs without proof in a book of the Chinese mathematician Le-Jen Shoo from 1867. The proof of this identity was given by P. Turán [Mat. Lapok 5 (1954), 1–6; MR 16, 13] and also Gy. Szekeres using analytical methods. The present note contains an elementary proof of this identity.

Author's summary.

1 – F/W

Takács, Lajos. On processes of happenings generated by means of a Poisson process. Acta Math. Acad. Sci. Hungar. 6, 81–99 (1955). (Russian summary) English version of Magyar Tud. Akad. Mat. Fiz. Oszt. Közl. 4, 525–541 (1954); MR 16, 723.

1 - F/W

TAKÁCS, LAJOS

Takács, Lajos. Investigation of waiting time problems by reduction to Markov processes. Acta Math. Acad. Sci. Hungar. 6, 101-129 (1955). (Russian summary) English version of Magyar Tud. Akad. Mat. Fiz. Oszt. Közl. 4, 543-570 (1954); MR 16, 723.

1 - F/W

TAKÁCS, L.

On stochastic processes connected with certain physical recording apparatus.
In English. P. 363.
Vol. 6, no. 3/4, 1955

so.   EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS LIST   Vol. 5, no. 7,   July 1956

"On the Sequence of Events, Selected by a Counter From a Recurrent
Process of Events"

Tecr Ver. i Yeye Prim., 1, No. 1, 195c
Sum 1137, 2° Nov 5°

HUNGARY/Nuclear Physics – Nuclear Power and Technology   C-8

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, No 27064

Author   : Takacs Lajos
Inst   : Not Given
Title   : Certain Probability-Theory Problems Involved with the Theory
           of Atomic Reactors.

Orig Pub : Magyar tud. akad. Mat. kutato int. kozl., 1956, 1, No 1-2,
           55-66

Abstract : Investigations have been made of the processes of slowing down
           of neutrons in an infinite homogeneous medium, consisting of
           atomic nuclei of various types.

Card   : 1/1

TAKACS, LAJOS

Takács, Lajos. On a probability treatment of electron-tube plate-current oscillation. Magyar Tud. Akad. Mat. Fiz. Tud. Oszt. Közl. 6 (1956), 27–51. (Hungarian)

The author proposes a stochastic model for the random fluctuation of the plate current in a diode. Formulae are derived for the moments and for the characteristic function of the instantaneous current, for the variance of the average current and for the spectrum of the plate current. The discussion of the model is based on the author's method given in an earlier paper [same Közl. 4 (1954), 473–504; MR 16, 723].   E.Lukacs.

Distr: 4E3e 2 cys

1-FW

;o740:

Takács, Lajos. A probability method for the treatment of the secondary electron emission. Magyar Tud. Akad. Mat. Fiz. Oszt. Közl. 6 (1956), 199–211. (Hungarian)

The probability distribution p_j ($j=0, 1, 2, \cdots$) of obtaining j secondary electrons from a target for one impinging primary electron can be determined if the output amplitude distribution of an n-stage electron multiplier is measured. If the latter is characterized by the probability distribution $P\{\nu_n=j\}=P_j$ ($j=0, 1, 2, \cdots$), where the variable ν_i ($i=1, 2, \cdots$) denotes the number of secondaries in the ith stage, then the mathematical problem is to calculate p_j from P_j. The author presents the solution for the case that the dynode structures are equal, meaning that p_j is the same for all stages. First on the basis of the theory of cascade processes the generator functions $u_i(t)$ are calculated from the generator function $u(t)=\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} p_j t^j$ of p_j, and then the binomial moments of ν_1 are determined from the known binomial moments of ν_n. Some approximate and practical methods for the calculations are given in the paper.

Zoltan Bay (Washington, D.C.)

Takács, L.

Takács, Lajos.   On stochastic processes which occur in 2
the theory of particle counters.   Magyar Tud. Akad. Mat.
Fiz. Oszt. Közl. 6 (1956), 369–421.   (Hungarian)
   This is a detailed exposition, with an extensive biblio-
graphy, of the theory of counters. Let $\{t_n\}$ be the times at
which events of the primary process (arrival of particles
at the counter) occur and suppose that the distribution of
inter-arrival times $t_{n+1} - t_n$ is known. Assume further that
the filter effect of the counter produces a rarefied sequence
$\{t_n'\}$ of instants at which events of the secondary process
(arrival of particles registered) occur. Let ν_t be the number
of counts during the period $(0, t)$; the distribution of ν_t is
studied for various counter models such as type I and type
II counters and their generalizations suggested by G. E.
Albert and L. Nelson [Ann. Math. Statist. 24 (1953), 9–22;
MR 14, 775]. Coincidence phenomena which occur if
several counters are used simultaneously are also dis-
cussed.   E. Lukacs (Washington, D.C.)

Jw
1/1

TAKACS, L.

Takács, L. On secondary stochastic processes generated
by recurrent processes. Acta Math. Acad. Sci. Hungar,
7 (1956), 17–29. (Russian summary)
English version of Magyar Tud. Akad. Mat. Fiz. Oszt.
Közl. 5 (1955), 187–197; MR 17, 276.   E. Lukacs.

TAKACS, L.

Takács, L. On the generalization of Erlang's formula. Acta Math. Acad. Sci. Hungar. 7 (1956), 419–433. (Russian summary)

The author has shown 6 theorems, which give some very important generalizations of Erlang's classical formula on the probability for k wires out of m being occupied in a telephone exchange under certain conditions for the distributions of calls and exponentially distributed service time. It seems as if the author (p. 430.1.) has not been aware of the work by Conny Palm [Ericsson Technics no. 4 (1938), 39–58], who has worked with generalizations of Erlang's formula with Poisson in-put and generally distributed out-put.   A. Jensen.

1-FW

16 2

356:

Takács, Lajos. On secondary stochastic processes generated by a multidimensional Poisson process. Magyar Tud. Akad. Mat. Kutató Int. Közl. 2 (1957), 71–80. (Hungarian and Russian summaries).

Let $\mu(S)$ be Lebesgue measure defined on the Borel sets of a finite dimensional Euclidean space. The author considers processes $\xi(S)$ with the following properties: If $\mu(S)<\infty$: (1) $\xi(S)$ assumes nonnegative integer values and $P\{\xi(S)=0\}\neq 1$ if $\mu(S)>0$; (2) the probability distribution of $\xi(S)$ depends only on $\mu(S)$; (3) if $S_1\cap S_2=\emptyset$, then $\xi(S_1)$, $\xi(S_2)$ are independent and $\xi(S_1+S_2)=\xi(S_1)+\xi(S_2)$; (4) $\lim_{\mu(S)\to 0} P\{\xi(S)\geq 1\}/P\{\xi(S)=1\}=1$. Assumptions 1–4 are shown to imply that

$$P\{\xi(S)=k\}=e^{-\rho\mu(S)}[\rho\mu(S)]^k/k!.$$

Secondary stochastic processes generated by such homogeneous Poisson processes are discussed in some detail. The work generalizes results obtained by the author in an earlier paper [Acta Math. Sci. Hungar. 5 (1954), 203–236; MR 16, 938].   M. Rosenblatt (Bloomington, Ind.)

On the Treatment of Plate Voltage Variation in
Electronic Tubes by the use of Probability Theory.

4   16
1-F\W

Takács, L. Über die wahrscheinlichkeitstheoretische Be-
handlung der Anodenstromschwankungen von Elek-
CC   tronenröhren. Acta. Phys. Acad. Sci. Hungar. 7
V₁   (1957), 25–50. (Russian summary)

Electronic, Vacuum Tubes, Anode, or Plate
Voltage

mathematics

The circular of a certain waiting time.

r. 1ct (Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia. Matematikai es Fizikai osztaly. Kozlemenyei.
Vol. 7, no. , 1957. Budapest, Hungary)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 2,
February 1958

KA..., I.

The sojourn time problem.

p. 3/1 (Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia. Matematikai es Fizikai Osztaly. Kozlemenyei. Vol. 7, no. 3/4, 19.. Lunap st, Hungary).

Monthly Index of East European Acc ssions (EEAI) I". Vol. 7, no. 2, February 1958

Takács, L. On some probability problems concerning the theory of counters. Acta Math. Acad. Sci. Hungar. 8 (1957), 127–138.

This paper continues previous research of the author on recurrent events [Teor. Veroyatnost. i Primenen. 1 (1956), 90–102; MR 18, 831]. The terminology and notation of the previous paper will be used here. Let $t_1, \cdots, t_n$ be the instants at which events occur, and $t_1', \cdots, t_n'$ the instants at which an event occurs while no impulse is in progress. Denote by ν_t the number of events $\{t_n'\}$ occurring in $(0, t)$. It is shown that the limit distribution of ν_t is normal. The parameters of the limit distribution of ν_t can be obtained by means of integral equations from the distribution of t_1 and of t_1'. The calculations are carried through in the case that χ_n is constant and in the case that it has an exponential distribution. Denoting by $P(t)$ the probability that at time t no impulse is in progress, the author further shows that under certain conditions $\lim_{t \to \infty} P(t)$ exists.

The author then considers a system of n counters where the distributions of the arrivals and the duration

Takács, L.

of the impulses may be different for different counters. $\mathbf{3}$
The system is at time t in the state E_k if at time t exactly
k impulses are in progress. A transition from the state
E_{k-1} to the state E_k is called a k-fold chance coincidence.
The author determines the asymptotic density of k-fold
chance coincidences.   H. B. Mann (Columbus, Ohio).

n certain solution of a problems in the theory of stochastic processes. In

nglish. p. 1 .

Ay . M. I..i. Vol. 8, no. 1/2, 1957, Hungary]

. . Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI LC. Vol. 6, no. 12, Dec. 1957.

ncl.

Takács, L. On limiting distributions concerning a sojourn time problem. Acta Math. Acad. Sci. Hungar. 8 (1957), 279–294.

This is a continuation of the author's earlier work [same Acta 8 (1957), 169–191; MR 19, 467], where he derived the asymptotic distribution of the sojourn time $\beta(t)$ [for the notation see the review quoted] under the assumption that the distributions $A(x)$ and $B(x)$ have both finite second moments σ_α and σ_β respectively. In the present paper it is assumed that $A(x)$ [(Bx)] satisfy either $\sigma_\alpha < \infty$

$[\sigma_\beta < \infty]$ or $\lim_{x \to \infty} \{1 - A(x)\} x^{\gamma_1} = A$ $[\lim_{x \to \infty} \{1 - B(x)\} x^{\gamma_2} = B]$ where $0 < \gamma_1 < 2$, $0 < \gamma_2 < 2$, $A > 0$, $B > 0$. Asymptotic distributions of $\beta(t)$ are derived for the nine combinations of the conditions $\sigma_\alpha < \infty$, $1 < \gamma_1 < 2$, $0 < \gamma_1 < 1$ with the conditions $\sigma_\beta < \infty$, $1 < \gamma_2 < 2$, $0 < \gamma_2 < 1$.

E. Lukács (Washington, D.C.)

$\frac{1}{2} = F/W$

H-5

HUNGARY/Electronics - Electronic Valves

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 3, 1958, No 6369

Author   : Takacs, L.
Inst   : Research Institute for Mathematics, Hungarian Academy of
           Sciences, Budapest
Title   : Concerning the Probability-Theory Examination of the Fluctua-
           tions of Plate Current in Vacuum Tubes.

Orig Pub : Acta phys. Acad. sci. hung., 1957, 7, No 1, 25-50

Abstract : A more exact solution is obtained for the problem of the fluc-
           tuations of plate currents. The generalization is reached by
           a more rigorous definition of the concept of plate current and
           by using the theory of stochastic processes, whereas the
           earlier work by Schottky and Spenke were based on the princi-
           ple of quadratic superposition and incoherence. In the works
           of Riess, although the theory of stochastic processes was
           used, no account was made of all aspects of the phenomenon,
           in particular the possibility of a stationary mode. Biblio-
           graphy, 18 titles.
Card   : 1/1

AUTHOR: Takács, L.   5-III-1-3/9

TITLE: On a Sojourn Time Problem.

PERIODICAL: Teoriya veroyatnostey i yeye primeneniya, 1958,
         Vol.III, Nr.1, pp.61-69.   (USSR).

ABSTRACT: This article is in English: no abstract has been
         made.

         There are 2 tables and 8 references of which 3 are
         English, 3 Hungarian, 1 Soviet and 1 French.

ASSOCIATION: Mathematical Institute of the Hungarian Academy
         of Sciences, Budapest.

SUBMITTED: May 30, 1957.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

         1.   Time-travel-Mathematical analysis

Card 1/1

Ta Kacs, Lajos

551.580.613

5.5-213

Takács, Lajos. A mikroklimáról. [On microclimate.] *Termdszet és Technika*, Budapest 111(11):697-699, Nov. 1952. figs. DLC--Elements constituting sensible temperature are discussed and their effect is illustrated by examples taken from everyday life. The sensation of warm and cold in the human body is a composite reaction derived from air temperature, conductivity of the environment, atmospheric humidity, motion of the air, environmental and solar radiation, muscular exertion and clothing. Owing to the diversity of these factors it has not been possible as yet to develop a single instrument measuring sensible temperature, but such an instrument may be constructed in the future. An electric resistance thermometer for measurement in small spaces (between petals of a flower, for example) is shown in a photograph. *Subject Headings:* 1. Sensible temperature 2. Comfort climates 3. Micrometeorological instruments.--G.T.

TAKACS, L., ZSOLNAI,J.
" A Sensitive Rainfall Recorder". p.103 (IDOJARS, Vol. 57, No. 2, Mar./Apr.
1954, Budapest, Hungary).

SO: Monthly List Of East European Accessions, L. C., Vol.2, No.11, Nov.1953
Uncl.

TAKACS, I.

"A Working Committee Dealing With Research Relative To Radiation at the Academy." p. 320
(IDOJARAS, Vol. 57, no. 5, Sept./Oct. 1953, Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, LC, Vol. 3. No. 5, May 1954/Unclassified

TAKACS, LAJOS.

A levegotenger partvideken. Budapest, Akademiai Kiado, 1954. 292 p. (Az Orszagos Meteorologiai Intezet nepszeru kiadvanyai, 4. kot.) (On the shores of the ocean of air. Illus., maps, diagrs.)

So: Eastern European Accession. Vol 5, No 4, April 1956

Takacs Lajos

8.1-1

2—351.5.061.1

Takacs, Lajos, (ed.), Időjáráskutatók otthonában. [At home with meteorologists.] Hungary. Országos Meteorológiai Intézet, Népszerű Kiadványai, Vol. 5, pub. Budapest, 1955. 228 p. numerous illus., figs. DWB—This popular book is a series of papers by a score of authors discussing applications of meteorology and describing details of the activities of the Hungarian Meteorological Institute. Some of the topics covered in the various chapters are: the birth of a popular book; history of Hungarian Meteorology since its known beginnings in 1780; history of international meteorology; examples of the Hungarian Meteorological Institute's testimony in legal cases; how inquiries by telephone, mail or in person are handled at the Institute; suggestions for weather observation without instruments; micrometeorology of barns; agricultural meteorology; the meaning of terms used in daily weather reports; heating on the basis of weather reports; aviation meteorology and flight weather service (several detailed chapters); the storm warning service on Lake Balaton; long-range forecasting, and magnetic storms. Interiors and exteriors of various buildings of the Hungarian Meteorological Service are shown in photographs. *Subject Headings:* 1. Applied meteorology 2. Hungarian Meteorological Service. I. Aujeszky, L. II. Bacsó, N. III. Berkes, Z. IV. Békéssy, Andrásné V. Béll, B. VI. Csizsinsky, Márta VII. Dési, F. VIII. Flórián, E. IX. Gaál, Elek X. Hille, A. XI. Kadocsa, Franciska XII. Körösi, György XIII. Kulin, I. XIV. Péczely, Gy. XV. Rajkai, Ödön XVI. Szilágyi, T. XVII. Veress, L. XVIII. Zách, A.—*G.T.*

TAKACS, L

Takács, L. Anwendung wahrscheinlichkeitstheoretischer Methoden bei der Untersuchung gewisser meteoro-pathologischer Erscheinungen. Magyar Tud. Akad. Alkalm. Mat. Int. Közl. 3 (1954), 301–320 (1955). (Hungarian. Russian and German summaries)

The author studies a test for the hypothesis that one sequence of events (e.g., biological phenomena) is not influenced by the occurrence of another sequence of events (e.g. meteorological phenomena). Denote the times of occurrence of the first sequence by $\{t_n\}$ and those of the second by $\{u_n\}$. Observations are taken over a time interval T which is divided into $2m+1$ subintervals, centered around the origin. H. v. Schelling suggested in a paper not available to this reviewer [Ergebnisse der Hygiene, Bakteriologie, Immunitätsforschung und Experimentelle Therapie 24 (1941), 87–149 the following procedure for the construction of a test statistic: For each t_n the points $u_k - t_n$ are marked on the time axis and the number falling into each of the $2m+1$ intervals is counted. Let v^* be the number of observations falling into the jth ($j=0, \pm1, \cdots, \pm m$) interval. H. v. Schelling proposed to use $\max_i v_i^* - \min_i v_i^*$ as a test statistic and outlined, without proof, a procedure and gave tables for testing the hypothesis. The present author assumes that the two series are independent and studies the random variables v_j ($j=0, \pm1, \cdots, \pm m$) which denote the number of points falling into the jth interval. The first- and second-order

TAKÁCS, L.

moments of the joint distribution of these random variables are determined under the following two alternative assumptions: (1) Each of the series $\{u_n\}$ as well as $\{t_n\}$ comes from a Poisson process; (2) the process of the $\{u_n\}$ is a Poisson process while the $t_j - t_{j-1}$ are independently and identically distributed, their distribution function is not a lattice distribution and its moments of the second order exist. To get an approximate distribution for the test statistic the author has to assume the normality of the joint distribution of the v_j; in his proof he uses the results concerning secondary processes generated by a primary process which he developed in an earlier paper [Magyar Tud. Akad. Mat. Fiz. Oszt. Közl. 5 (1955), 187–197; MR 17, 276]. *E. Lukacs* (Washington, D.C.)

TAKACS, L.; DOBOSI, Z.

Territorial distribution of global radiation in Hungary. P. 74

IDOJARAS. (Meteorologiai Intezet es Magyar Meteorologiai Tarasag)
Budapest, Hungary. Vol. 63, No. 2, Mar./Apr. 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, nc.1, Jan.
1960 Uncl.

TAKACS, Lajos; ZACH, Alfred

Correlation between the hour values of cloudiness and sunshine.
Idojaras 64 no.1:21-27 Ja-F '60.   (EEAI 10:1)
        (Sunshine)   (Clouds)

TAKACS, R.

First comparison of the radiation basic instruments of the cli... experiment. station in Davos. Idojaras 68 no.6:379-380 N-D '64.

L 9852-66   FCC

ACC NR: AP6004040   SOURCE CODE: HU/0033/65/069/002/0083/0086

AUTHOR: Hajosy, Ferenc; Takacs, Lajos

ORG: none

TITLE: Combinations of the hourly mean values of the relative humidity in the cities
of Budapest and Debrecen

SOURCE: Idojaras, v. 69, no. 2, 1965, 83-86

TOPIC TAGS: atmospheric humidity, meteorologic sampling

ABSTRACT: The relation between the mean value measured at standard times and the real
daily mean was investigated. The maximum deviation of the monthly mean calculated
from observations three times daily was approximately 1%. A more accurate mean value
was given by using the data of four observations; however, from three hourly data the
maximum deviation of the mean was only 0.2%. The examination of single days reveals
that the deviation can sometimes be very large. It was concluded that if results
accurate to within 1% are satisfactory there is no need for making any corrections.
Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 1 table. /JPRS/

SUB CODE: 04 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 003

Card 1/1

ACC NR: AP6027199   SOURCE CODE: HU/0033/65/069/006/0347/0357

AUTHOR: Takacs, Lajos

ORG: none

TITLE: Homogeneous data series for total radiation in Budapest for a period of 25 years

SOURCE: Idojaras, v. 69, no. 6, 1965, 347-357

TOPIC TAGS: solar radiation, meteorology

ABSTRACT: The data on total solar radiation, including direct and diffuse
radiation, for the Budapest area were determined for a period of 25 years
with the aid of Robitzsch type pyranometers. These data were presented and
analyzed statistically resulting in a homogeneous series. Data were pre-
sented to show the distribution and frequency of days with sunny days,
the annual, monthly, weekly, and daily fluctuations of the irradiation,
the Albrecht values for total radiation, the daily averages of total ra-
diation, and other relevant information. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 2 tables.
[JPRS: 34,270]

SUB CODE: 04 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 011

Card 1/1

BC

H-A

Internal secretion of the parotid gland. L. TAKÁCS (Orvosi Hetilap, 1933, 77, 659—661).— Fresh, minced parotid gland is extracted with EtOH and Et$_2$O and the residue taken up in 0·4% HCl. After neutralising and concn., a yellow substance is obtained, insol. in EtOH, Et$_2$O, C$_6$H$_6$, PhMe, readily sol. in H$_2$O or dil. acids and alkalis. Injected into rabbits starved for 24 hr., material from 0·5—5·0 g. of fresh gland causes hypoglycæmia within 1—3 hr. Blood-sugar is lowered by 30—70% and remains low for > 24 hr. despite continued abundant feeding. Hypoglycæmic symptoms are not observed although vals. of 30 mg. per 100 c.c. are recorded.

NITR. ABS. (m)

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

TAKACS, L. 1948

(Inst. of Physiol, U. of Budapest)

"Heat Tolerance of Castrated Female Rabbits."

The effect of methylthiouracil on hormonal thermo-regulation in cold environment J. Takács and A. Fekete. *Hung. Acta Physiol.* 1, 253 6(1948).—Serum of normal rabbits exposed to cold augmented the O consumption by rat muscle; the av. increase for a period of 2 hrs. was 21%. After 4 weeks of methylthiouracil treatment of the rabbits practically no effects could be observed; thus this treatment inhibited the formation of the "heat-ing-hormone." In rabbits treated for a fortnight with methylthiouracil, then injected with 1.0 mg. thyroxine the serums increased the O consumption of rat gastrocnemius muscles during a 2-hr. period by an av. of 32%; thus the secretion of the pituitary "heating-hormone" was inhibited exclusively by the lack of thyroxine, and methylthiouracil has no direct effect on the hypophysis. 9 references. István Finály

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

TAKACS, L.   1948

(Physiol. Inst. U. Budapest)

"Hormonal Body Temperature Regulation in Passive and Active Hyperthermia."

Experientia, 1948, 4/11(446)
Abst: Exc. Med. 111, Vol. 111, No. 4, p. 166

Quinine and hormonal temperature regulations. L. Takács and A. Fekete (*Acta physiol. hung.*, 1951, **2**, 49—56).— Some 4—9 hr after giving 0·02—0·20 g./kg. quinine hydrochloride by stomach tube there appears in dogs' serum, a factor which can be extracted and when given intravenously to rats causes a decrease in their metabolism. After thyroidectomy, and also after thyroidectomy plus the administration of thryoxine, this quinine treatment does not produce an active serum. Similarly after section of the parasympathetic nerve supply to the thyroid there was no production of an active serum. Mansfeld in his book "*Die Hormone der Schilddrüse und ihre wirkungen*" has discussed the existence of a metabolism-depressing hormone which he calls Thermothyrin A. The present authors explain their results as follows: the site of action of quinine is in the central nervous system and from this site secreto-motor impulses pass via the parasympathetic nerve supply to the thyroid and result in the liberation of Thermothyrin A.

G. CAMBRIDGE.

TAKACS L., STYKIN A.

Vegetativ idegrendszer szerepe a chinin anyagcserehatasaban.
/Role of the vegetative nervous system in the metabolic effect
of quinine/ Kiserletes orvostud. 3:3 1951 p. 172-3.

L. Biological Institute, Budapest Medical University.

CLML 20, 10, Oct. 51.

TAKACS, L.; FEHETE, A.

Effects of methylthiouracil on the erythropoetic function of the thyroid gland. Zschr. Vitamin &c Forsch., Wien. 4 no.3:237-47 Aug 51. (CLML 22:3)

1. Of the Institute of Physiology (Head—Prof.G.Mansfeld,M.D.) of Budapest University.

DEPDE, B.; TAKACS, L.; FEKETE. A.

Heat tolerance in alloxan diabetes. Zscir. Vitamin & Forsch.,
4 no.3:248_64   Aug 51.   ' (CLML 22:3)

1. Of the Institute of Physiology (Head—Prof.G.Mansfeld,M.D.)
of Budapest University.

KOVACH, A.G.;TAKACS, L.

Responsiveness of the vegetative nervous system in shock. Acta physiol.
hung. 3 no.1:91-101 1952.   (CIML 24:3)

1. Of the Institute of Physiology and of the Institute of Biochemistry,
Budapest University.

KOVACH, A.G.;TAKACS, L.;ROHEIM, P.;KISS, S.;KOVACH, E.

The glucose uptake of muscle in shock. Acta physiol. hung. 3 no.2:
345-355 1952.   (CLML 24:3)

1. Of the Institute of Physiology of Budapest University.

KOVACH, A.G.;TAKACS, L.;MANYHART, J.;IRANYI, M.;KALMAR, Z.

Phosphorylation of glycogen in shock. Acta physiol. hung. 3 no.2:
357-366 1952.   (CLML 24:3)

1. Of the Institute of Physiology of Budapest University.

KOVACH, A.:TAKACS, L.:ROHEIM, P.:KOVACH, E.

Carbohydrate metabolism in shock. I. Glucose uptake of the muscles in shock. Kiserletes orvostud. 4 no. 5 334-340 Oct 1952. (CIML 23:5)

1. Doctor for Kovach, Takacs, Roheim. 2. Physiology Institute of Budapest Medical University.

KOVACH, A.:TAKACS, L.:KISS, S.:KOVACH, E.

Carbohydrate metabolism in shock.   II. The mechanism of the de-
crease of glucose uptake by muscles in shock. Kiserletes orvostud.
4 no. 5 :340-345 Oct 1952.   (CLML 23:5)

1. Doctor for Kovach and Takacs.   2. Physiology Institute of
Budapest Medical University.

KOVACH, A.:TAKACS, L.:MENYHART, J.:IRANYI, M.:KALMAR, Z.

Carbohydrate metabolism in shock. III. Study of the glucogen phos-
phorylation(phosphorylase) in shock. Kiserletes orvostud. 4 no. 5:
345-352 Oct 1952.   (CLML 23:5)

1. Doctor for Kovach, Takacs, and Menyhart. 2. Physiology Institute
of Budapest Medical University.

KOVACH, A.G.;TAKACS, L.;KISS, S.;ANTAL, J.

Glycogen decomposition in muscle in the normal state and in shock.
Acta physiol. hung. 4 Suppl:28-29 1953.   (CLML 25:1)

1. Of the Institute of Physiology of Budapest University.

JAKI, O.; TAKACS, L.

A pneumoretroperitoneum. Orv. hetil. 94 no.27:746-750 5 July 1953.

(CLML 25:1)

1. Doctors. 2. First Surgical Clinic (Director -- Prof. Dr. Gyula Jaki),
Szeged Medical University.

TAKACS, L.; KOVACH, A.G.B.; TAKACS-NAGY, L.; SZABO, M.T.

Histological and metabolic regeneration of the musculature in shock.
Acta physiol. hung. Suppl. no.6:24-25 1954.

1. III. Medizinische Klinik, Physiologisches Institut, III.
Chirurgische Klinik und Chemisches Institute der Medizinischen
Universitat, Budapest.
        (SHOCK, exper.
            eff. on musc. metab. & histol.)
        (MUSCLES, metab.
            in exper. shock, histol.)

TAKACS, Lajos

GOMORI, Pal; SZABO, Gyorgy; KOVACS, Arisztid; NAGY, Zoltan; TAKACS, Lajos;
WILTNER, Willibald

The role of hypoxia and hypercapnia in the neuroregulation of the
renal circulation and diuresis. Magy Belorv. arch. 7 no.5:129-145
Oct. 54.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem III. sz. Belklinikajanak
(igazgato: Gomori Pal egyetemi tanar) I. sz. Belklinikajanak
(igazgato: Rusznyak Istvan egyetemi tanar) es Elettani Intezetenek
(Igazgato: Balint Peter eyetemi tanar) kozlemenye.
    (CARBON DIOXIDE, in blood
      hypercapnia, eff. on renal circ. & diuresis in dogs)
    (ANOXIA, exper.
      eff. on renal circ. & diuresis in dogs)
    (KIDNEYS, blood supply
      circ., eff. of exper. anoxia & nypercapnia in dog)
    (DIURESIS
      eff. of exper. anoxia & hypercapnia in dogs)

FOLDI, Mihaly, dr.: KOVACH, Arisztid, dr.; TAKACS, Lajos, dr.; KOLTAY, Edit.

Sodium excretion in hypoxemia; mechanism of central regulation
of volume. Magy. belorv. arch. 7 no.6:179-89 Dec 54.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem I. sz. Belklinikajanak
(Igazgato dr. Ruszynak Istvan egyetemi tanar)
        (SODIUM, metabolism
            excretion in hypoxemia, central regulation, mechanism
            (Hun)
        (ANOXIA, metabolism
            sodium excretion, central regulation, mechanism (Hun)

FOLDI, M.,; KOVACH, A.G.B.,; TAKACS, L.,; KOLTAY, E.

Sodium excretion in hypoxemia; central volume regulation
mechanism. Acta med. hung. 8 no.1:19-24 1955.

1. I. Klinik fur innere Medizin, Physiologisches Institut und III.
klinik furinnere Medizin der Medizinischen Universitat, Budapest.
        (SODIUM, in urine,
            in exper. cerebral anoxia)
        (ANOXIA, experimental,
            cerebral, urinary sodium in)
        (URINE,
            sodium in exper. cerebral anoxia)

KELETI, T.; LENDVAI, A.; TAKACS, L.; SZABOLCSI, G.

Studies on filterable virile protein bodies in Saccharomyces
cerevisiae; II. Methodical problems in the study of virile
protein bodies in yeast. Acta physiol. hung. 9 no.4:407-414
1955.
1. Biochemisches Institut der Ungarischen Akademie der
Wissenschaften, Budapest.
        (YEAST
            Saccharomyces cerevisiae, regen. from filtered
            culture & filtration problems of virile protein
            bodies essential for regen., methods. (Ger))